

VII-XI

Def. Doc. # 2248

Exh. No.

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Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al



SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent :- HIROHATA, Tadataka

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I, Marquis HIROHATA Tadataka was nominated a member of the House of Peers in accordance with the Law, pertaining to the House of Peers Article III on December 11, 1909. I served in the Ministry of Communications in 1911 and successively served as Chief of the Lighthouse Bureau, Chief of the Mercantile Marine Bureau and President of the High Marine Court of Inquiry. On September 17, 1932, I was appointed Lord Steward to Her Majesty the Empress Dowager and concurrently Deputy Grand Chamberlain, in which post I remained for 13 years till October 23, 1945. I am fully acquainted with Court affairs, thanks to my long service close to the Throne. Whereas the Lord Keeper ^{as a rule} only had an

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audience with the Emperor when summoned, I was in constant attendance and had free access to him.

2. Marquis KIDO is one of my old friends since our Peers School days. In both public and private life, we have been very close. In public life, we were associated with each other as government officials.

In 1917 when the Shinaikai was set up by Marquis SASAKI and others under the auspices of Count ARIMA in connection with the study of the labor question, including education of the workers, I was connected with it together with Marquis KIDO.

The Juichi Kai (Triple Eleventh Association) of which I was a member was organized by Marquis KIDO, Viscount ODA and others in the 11th years of the Taisho Era (1922). It was composed of about fifteen close friends who met once a month socially for the purpose of exchange of information and mutual enlightenment. The Association kept up its activities even during the war. When I was transferred to the Imperial Household Department, Marquis KIDO was serving as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. My acquaintanceship with the Marquis further increased later when he served in the Imperial Household Department as President of the Board of Peerage and also as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, thus taking charge of Court affairs as I did. In short, I am fully acquainted with the conduct character and principles of Marquis KIDO both from his public and

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private life.

3. Marquis KIDO's grandfather is the famous KIDO Takayoshi one of the three greatest men during the Meiji Restoration of 1868. who were responsible for the destruction of the feudal system and the establishment of constitutional government. His father, Marquis KIDO Takamasa studied about three years in America early in the Meiji Era when young and was appointed Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household Department on his return from America. As Master of Ceremonies, he took charge of reception of various diplomatic envoys, sent from abroad. When the Jubilee celebration took place in England, he was among the suite for the Japanese Prince of the blood, who was dispatched by the Emperor to England to take part in the celebrations. In consequence, he was familiar with the international atmosphere. On his return home from England, he was appointed by the Emperor Meiji as Grand Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, who later succeeded to the Throne as the Emperor Taisho. From his education and official career, Marquis KIDO Takamasa was well versed in international affairs. Accordingly, Marquis KIDO was born and bred in a home, having an international and peaceful atmosphere, which gave birth to and fostered his peaceful ideas and principles.

4. From my association with him, and from his talks with me I know Marquis KIDO has democratic ideas, having a full understanding of labor

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questions, education, national economics and allied subjects. Marquis KIDO and the late Prince KONOYE Fumimaro may be well called most close disciples of the late Prince SAIONJI Kimmochi. Both of them consistently acted, guided by pacifism and constitutionalism, which were embraced by Prince SAIONJI. Prince KONOYE was an idealist, while Marquis KIDO may be called a realist. His judgment was invariably impassive, free from being affected by sentiment, and always to the point. He was deliberate in council and quick in action. For those strong points was he noted while serving as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which post was held by Count MAKINO Nobuaki, who paid as much respect to the Constitution and maintenance of international relations as Prince SAIONJI did. He was also a successful and popular Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal for another six years under Viscount SAITO Minoru, who succeeded to Count MAKINO as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and who was assassinated during the February 26th incident in 1936 as a pacifist and pro-American and pro-British advocate as Prince SAIONJI and Count MAKINO were accused to be. He was recognized to be the most qualified Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

5. During the February 26th incident, in which Viscount Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was assassinated, Admiral Suzuki, Grand Chamberlain was seriously injured, and Admiral OKADA, Prime Minister was no in a position to attend office, Marquis KIDO ably assisted

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Baron IKKI Kitokuro, President of the Privy Council and Mr. YUASA Kurahei, Minister of the Imperial Household to cope effectively with the alarming situation. Rather than be promoted to Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis KIDO suggested Mr. MATSUDAIRA Tsuneo, Ambassador to England, who had just returned home from London, as the new Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in succession to the late Viscount SAITO MINORU. Mr. MATSUDAIRA, however declined the offer on the ground that he was not acquainted with political affairs at home as he had been abroad for a long time, but he expressed his willingness to accept the portfolio of the Imperial Household, as he was acquainted with some Court affairs. Hence Mr. YUASA Kurahei, Minister of the Imperial Household was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Mr. MATSUDAIRA Tsuneo, was appointed successor to Mr. YUASA Kurahei Minister of the Imperial Household Mr. HIROTA Koki upon recommendation of Prince SAIONJI was commanded by the Emperor to form a succeeding Cabinet following the incident, notwithstanding the Army's demand to the contrary.

6. It was in June, 1940 that Marquis KIDO was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. When Mr. YUASA Kurahei manifested his intention to resign as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal on the ground that he could not fulfil his duty to be in constant attendance on the Emperor and offer His Majesty counsel as he had been suffering from an illness for the past several months, Prince KONOYE, Baron HIRANUMA,

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Baron WAKATSUKI and Marquis KIDO were mentioned as his successor. In view of the nature of the post involved, however, Mr. MATSUDAIRA Tsuneo, Minister of the Imperial Household, decided to recommend Marquis KIDO, which was also the unanimous opinions of Mr. YUASA, outgoing Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Prince SAIONJI Kimmochi and Prime Minister YONAI, who were both generally looked upon as pacifists, civilian leaders, and leaders of the pro-British and pro-American faction. It was my observation and also that of his recommenders that from his record as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal that his ideas and principles were based upon observance of the Constitution, respect for the Diet, and friendly relationship with foreign powers.

7. His Majesty the Emperor was Prince Regent when young, and when he ascended the Throne, maintenance of international peace and respect for the Constitution have been consistently the key note of His Majesty's ideas. Prince SAIONJI, Genro and Count MAKINO, who were close to the Throne guided the Emperor when he was young, on the basis of those ideas. Marquis KIDO during his tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal offered counsel to the Emperor with these same ideas in mind which he expressed to me at various times. This is clear from the fact that Imperial messages, granted to the Prime Ministers of incoming Cabinets at every change of Cabinet almost invariably contained such phraseology as "in observance of

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Constitutional provisions" or "Imperial solicitude for maintenance of international peace." As it was, however, such was the overwhelming influence, wielded by the Army, both institutionally and practically that the Government was coerced to wage various wars since the Manchurian incident. But nonetheless the Emperor regretted the outbreak of wars, and was always anxious to prevent hostilities from further spreading. For instance, at the New Year Poetry Contest at the Imperial Court in January, 1940 in the midst of the China Affair and the year preceding the Pacific War, the Emperor composed the following poem:

"Nishi higashi

"Mutsumi Kawashite

"Sakayukan

"Yo-o koso inore

"Toshino hajineni."

(West and east

In mutual friendship and

mutual prosperity

Is the prayer offered

With the advent of the New Year."

This poem testifies to His Majesty's frame of mind, and I know from conversations with Marquis KIDO that he was like-minded. Had there been a divergence of views between the Emperor and Marquis KIDO, as

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Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, there might have been friction and clash between the two at every important issue, so that the Marquis would have found it impossible to remain in his post, as he would have been unable to perform his official duties to offer counsel to His Majesty. As it was, however, the Emperor reposed implicit confidence in Marquis KIDO, so that His Majesty summoned him almost every day and sometimes several times in a day. In addition his Majesty often had friendly chats with the Marquis.

8. The office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had its inception early in the Meiji Era for the sake of Prince SANJO Sanetomi, who had rendered meritorious services to the State during the Meiji Restoration of 1868. On the basis of my actual observation, let me mention the hohitsu or advice offered by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Emperor. The hohitsu or advice offered by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Emperor was of a passive nature. He was called upon to be always close to the Throne and gather information and data to be submitted to the Emperor for information. He would reply to any Imperial inquiries. For instance, in case there was found to be a contradiction between reports submitted to the Emperor, he in response to an Imperial inquiry would submit his views to the Emperor that it would be proper to summon Mr. SO and SO for ascertaining it. Or he would convey Imperial wishes to Ministers of State and others or vice versa. It was also the custom that the Lord Keeper of the Privy

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Seal in response to an Imperial inquiry recommended to the Emperor after consultation with the Senior Statesmen a succeeding Prime Minister at every change of Cabinet. The advice, offered by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Emperor was made in the form of an oral report, not being so formal as the reports submitted or petitions filed with the Emperor by the Ministers of State. It was the duty of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to be acquainted with the contents of the reports, submitted by the Ministers of State and Minister of the Imperial Household to the Emperor respectively on State and Court affairs for understanding the situation correctly (The High Command was independent and the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had nothing to do with its affairs). It was imperative for the smooth conduct of State and Court affairs to check up on an identity between the Emperor's understanding and the will of the submitter of a report to the Throne. It was customary for the Ministers of State and Minister of the Imperial Household to communicate with the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal about the contents of the reports they submitted to the Throne respectively on State and Court affairs every time when they submitted reports to His Majesty. As the result, it might appear that the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal interfered in the conduct of State and Court affairs, but nothing is farther from the truth. The Ministers of State and Minister of the Imperial Household under provisions respectively of the Constitution and the

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Law governing the organization of the Imperial Household Department are responsible for offering their hohitsu or advice to the Emperor; but the counsel or hohitsu, offered by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Emperor was entirely different in nature and effect from that offered by them. Replies given in response to Imperial inquiries or views submitted by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Emperor on State or Court affairs were intended only for information for His Majesty's mental attitude and nothing else. They were of an entirely passive nature, as already mentioned.

In pursuance of the counsel of Prince SAIONJI and Count MAKINO. His Majesty was always solicitous to be one, expecting all government officials to perform their official duties faithfully and never act ultra vires. In conducting State, military and Court affairs, the Emperor invariably waited for the advice of those responsible, namely, the Ministers of State, Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy, Minister of the Imperial Household, etc. In case the advice was offered to the Emperor through the prescribed channels after going through the established formalities, I know of no case in which His Majesty rejected it, acted against it or carried out his own view even if it did not conform with his own wishes with the exception of the Imperial intervention which saved Japan at the termination of the war. Considered in this light, it may be safely averred that the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in offering his hohitsu or advice to

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the Emperor never influenced the actual conduct of State affairs or the formulation of national policies. I know of no instance where Marquis KIDO did so.

9. Here let me refer to the constant solicitude of the Emperor and Marquis KIDO for maintenance of peace not only in pre-war days, but also even during the war. A most salient case in point was the formation of the TOJO Cabinet. In commanding General TOJO to form a succeeding Cabinet, the Emperor and Marquis KIDO were actuated by the desire to scrap the decision of the Imperial conference of September 6, 1941 in favor of war with America and to make eleventh hour efforts for bringing the negotiation with America to an amicable conclusion (Even at the Imperial conference of September 6, His Majesty read aloud the poem composed by the Emperor Meiji on the "Yamono Umi" (Universal Brotherhood), thereby expressing his hope for peace).

I know from conversations with the Emperor about Oct. 17, 1941 that KIDO said that scrapping of the decision of the Imperial Conference of September 6 called for the formation of a succeeding Cabinet by a statesman who not only attended the said Conference personally and was fully acquainted with the inside circumstances, but furthermore the situation demanded one who was influential enough to control those young officers who formed the mainstay of the Army. He feared they would advocate war even when the negotiation with America was

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brought to an amicable conclusion. He was interested in recommending a Prime Minister who would fully consider the intentions of the Navy, which was opposed to war with America. In consequence, TOJO was commanded by the Emperor to form a new Cabinet as fulfilling the above conditions and on the assumption that he would be able to bring the negotiation with America to an amicable conclusion in pursuance of Imperial wishes, if only some conditions were laid down by His Majesty in forming the Cabinet. In forming the new Cabinet, therefore, the Emperor granted a gracious message to General TOJO, instructing him, first to observe the Constitution, second to draw still closer the bonds of cooperation between the Army and Navy and third, to deem that an extremely grave turn of the situation confronted Japan (In pursuance of Imperial wishes, Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, explained to General TOJO, Prime Minister and Navy Minister OIKAWA this meant that the decision of the Imperial conference of September 6 be scrapped and the utmost efforts be put forth to bring the negotiation with America to an amicable conclusion). Another case in point, no less salient was the Emperor's remark to Prime Minister TOJO, at the outbreak of the war that it would break his heart to go to war with England. Again, the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war stated that it was against His Majesty's will to open hostilities with America and Britain. Last, but not least important was the attitude of the Emperor toward his messages to the nation. Every successive Cabinet during the war petitioned the

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Emperor to grant a message to the nation, by way of encouraging them. But the petitions were invariably turned down by the Emperor on the ground that such a message would inevitably glorify war and justify aggression against the old tradition of the Imperial Court, always solicitous for peace, as it would be impossible to stress the necessity for restoring peace at the earliest possible opportunity in the said message.

All of the above matters were discussed by His Majesty in his talks with Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

A divergence of views developed among the Cabinet members, Senior Statemen and the High Command on the question as to whether Japan should accept the Potsdam Declaration or not. The situation was so complicated that Imperial intervention was invoked. That Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, bent his all in his conversations with the Emperor to the restoration of peace. He had audiences with the Emperor several times daily in those hectic days, and various documents, brought to light after the termination of the war substantiates these facts. In short, as shown above Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal scrupulously acted in pursuance of Imperial wishes. In pre-war days I know from his conversations and acts that he, did everything in his power to avert war, and during the war, he devoted his all to the restoration of peace, by terminating hostilities at the earliest possible opportunity.

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10. Incidentally, it may be questioned why an Imperial decision was not invoked to avert war prior to or even at the opening of hostilities, especially since peace was restored, by terminating hostilities, thanks to an Imperial intervention. The answer to this apparently natural question may be found in the role, scrupulously and consistently played by the Emperor as constitutional monarch. As already mentioned, His Majesty could not carry out his own views even if he had a different opinion on the matter, once a decision was submitted to the Throne for sanction through established formalities and channels by the responsible authorities under Constitutional provisions. That His Majesty commanded General TOJO to form a new Cabinet so as to scrap the decision of the Imperial conference of September 6 and continue negotiation with America for bringing it to an amicable conclusion was the last effort, permitted to him, along peaceful lines. Had the Emperor refused to declare war on America, it was the opinion of the Emperor, KIDO and others of us close to the Throne that unforeseen consequences might have been ushered in, including a coup d'etat, staged by the armed forces. The Army and Navy, which had gone through rigorous training for years would have preferred a coup d'etat to yielding to America without fighting, falling back on popular sentiments which might have run high against America.

That the Emperor failed to take peace moves during the war was due to the non-separate peace treaty, which was concluded with Germany and Italy in December, 1941. For the sake of international faith, His

Majesty refrained from taking any peace move until Germany and Italy collapsed.

After the collapse of Germany and Italy, Japan was no longer bound by the said non-separate treaty. Meanwhile, the American bombings grew in intensity with the passage of every day; the American landing operations on the Japanese mainland were imminent; while Japan's defence structure was not completed yet. The situation cried aloud for some improvement, and yet a confusing divergence of views developed among the responsible authorities, including the Cabinet members themselves who disagreed. In view of the gravity of the situation, Prime Minister SUZUKI petitioned the Emperor for decision. Whereupon, the Emperor made an exceptional departure from the traditional ~~and constitutional~~ way and personally intervened to restore peace, by terminating hostilities. The attitude was pursued by Marquis KIDO, as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in this all-important question was in full accord with the course pursued by the Emperor.

11. I heard that rumor was current in a section of the public that during the Pacific war, Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal prevented Senior Statesmen from having audiences with the Emperor to submit their reports to the Throne, but nothing is farther from the truth. The formalities for petitioning for an audience with the Emperor are in charge of the Board of Chamberlains, in which I served

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as Deputy Grand Chamberlain. When a petition for an audience with the Emperor was received by the Board of Chamberlains, it was communicated to the Emperor. It was customary for the Board of Chamberlains to communicate with the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal about the name of the person to be received in audience by the Emperor and date of audience after the petition was sanctioned by the Emperor and everything about the audience, petitioned for, was fixed. Ushering of one, granted an audience and other matters were also in charge of the Board of Chamberlains. It was an exceptionally rare case, but when a Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had an audience with the Emperor, he might sometimes petition His Majesty to grant an audience to Mr. SO and SO. Even in such a case, he would communicate with the Grand Chamberlain, while ushering of the person granted an audience and other matters would be handled by the Board of Chamberlains as in other cases.

Therefore, if a Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal wanted to prevent Mr. SO and SO from having an audience with the Emperor, he would have to negotiate with the Grand Chamberlain in advance for the purpose and have an understanding with him, or he would have to request the Grand Chamberlain not to grant an audience in case Mr. SO and SO petitioned for an audience with the Emperor. As it was, however, Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal took no such action within my knowledge while I was serving in the Board of Chamberlains as Deputy Grand Chamberlain.

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The Grand Chamberlain told me Marquis KIDO never asked him to prevent anyone from having an audience with the Emperor. On the other hand, those, accorded treatment due to Ministers of State were regularly invited by the Emperor to luncheon since 1941. Especially Prince KONOYE often had opportunities to have access to the Emperor, as he not only was frequently invited to luncheon by the Emperor with treatment due to his former office being accorded to him, and in addition had audiences with His Majesty as one of the GOSEKKE, or five Regent Houses.

On this 21 day of Feb., 1947
at I. M. T. F. E.

DEPONENT /S/ HIROHATA, Tadataka (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetake hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date, at same place.

WITNESS : /S/ HOZUMI, Shigetake (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ HIROHATA, Tadataka (seal)

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not used

ERRATA SHEET

Affidavit of HIROHATA, Tadataka

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Delete "and constitutional"

not used

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Exh NO

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫

其他

宣誓供述書

供述者 廣 幡 忠 隆

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ元ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上
次ノ如ク供述致シマス

余、候爵廣幡忠隆ハ宜督ノ上左ノ通り陳述ス

一、余、廣幡忠隆ハ明治四十二年十二月十一日貴族院令第三條ニ依リ貴族院議員ニ就任、同十四年ヨリ遞信省ニ奉職、燈臺局長、遞信省管沿局長兼高等海員審判所長ヲ歷任シ昭和七年九月十七日皇后宮大夫兼侍從次長ニ轉任以來十三年間、昭和二十年十月二十三日迄同一官職ニ在リ終始側近ニ奉仕シ宮中ノ事情ハ熟知セリ

内大臣ハ御召ニ依ツテ拜稱スルモノナルガ余ハ常時奉仕シタルヲ以テ陛下ト自由ニ接スルノ機ヲ持テリ

二、木戸侯トハ學習院在學當時ヨリノ親友ニシテ且家庭的ニモ交渉アリ尙同侯モ自分モ政府ノ官吏トシテ勤務シ關係アリ

一九一七年（大正六年）有馬旧主卒ノ下ニ佐々木侯其他ト労働者ノ教育等労働問題ニ關シ信愛會ヲ組織シタル際同人トシテ交渉アリ。

大正十一年以來木戸侯、織田子其他ハ余モ其ノ一員タル十一會ヲ組織セリ。コノ會ハ一ヶ月一回約十五名ノ親友ガ相寄り、相互ノ智識意見ヲ交換シ啓蒙ヲ計ルヲ目的トセリ。而シテ大戰中ト雖モソノ活動ヲ繼續セリ。

自分ガ宮内省ニ轉任シタル當時、木戸侯ハ内大臣秘書官長ノ職ニ在リ其ノ後或ハ宗秩寮總裁トシテ又内大臣トシテ宮内省在職中政

務上諸般ノ關係ヨリ熟知ス
要スルニ木戸侯ニ對シテハ公私兩方面ヨリ其ノ性格、主義等ヲ了
知ス。

三、木戸侯ハ封建制度ヲ打破シテ立憲制度ヲ樹立シタル明治維新ノ
三徳ノ一人タル木戸孝允公ヲ祖父トスル續柄ニシテ父君孝正侯モ
亦明治初年若年ニシテ約三ヶ年間米國ニ留學シ其後宮内省式部官
ニ任ゼラレテヨリ各國ヨリ來航セル使臣ノ接伴係ヲ勤務スルコト
數回、又英國ノ即位六十年式典ノ行ハレタル際ニハ皇族ノ通員ト
シテ渡航スル等國際的實氣ヲ十分ニ了解シ又國內的ニハ明治天
皇ノ附託ヲ受ケ後ノ大正天皇ノ東宮侍從長ノ職ニ在リタリ。此ノ
如キ修學、職務ヨリ容易ニ推測セララル、如ク孝正侯ハ國際事情ニ
通ジタル人物ナリキ

四、木戸侯ノ成長セル家庭ハ國際的平和的ナル而シテ國氣ニシテ同
侯ノ保持セル意見、主義等モ此間ニ育成セラレタルモノト信ズ。
ノ理解ヲ有シ民主的意見ヲ有セルコトヲ余ハ侯トノ交友關係及ビ
侯トノ會話ヨリ承知スルモノナリ。
同侯ハ故近衛文相公ト共ニ故西園寺公望公ノ直系ノ門下ト謂フ可
ク、常ニ西園寺公ノ抱懷シタル平和主義、立憲主義ヲ基調トシテ

行動シタリ。而シテ近衛公ハ理想主義者ニシテ木戸侯ハ現實主義者ト稱ス可ク、其判斷ハ冷靜ニシテ感情ニヨリ動搖スルコトナク極メテ正鵠ヲ得、又實行ニ際シテハ熟慮斷行スル傾向ヲ有セリ以上ノ點ニ關シテハ木戸侯ハ四國寺公同様憲法尊重、國際平和維持ヲ念トシテ多年内大臣ノ職ニ在リタル牧野伸顯伯ノ下ニ、又更ニ同伯ノ桂冠後西園寺公、牧野伯ト同様平和主義者、現狀維持派親英米派トシテ一九三六年二、二六事件ノ犠牲トナリタル齋藤實子ノ下ニ約六年ノ間内大臣秘書官長トシテ令名アリ、極メテ適任タルコトヲ認メラレタルニ依ルモ明ナリトス。

五、二。二六事件ニ際シ齋藤内大臣ハ横死ヲ遂ゲ鈴木侍從長亦傷キ岡田總理大臣出仕シ得サルニ膺リ木戸侯ハ斯ル非常事態ニ對シ效果のニ對抗スル爲ニ一木樞相、湯淺官相ヲ出來ルカギリ援ケタリ而シテ木戸侯ハ齋藤内大臣ノ後任者トシテ當時英國駐劄大使ヨリ歸朝シタル松平恒雄氏ヲ推挽スルコトヲ提案シタリ。然レ共松平氏ハ多年國外ニ在リ、國內ノ政情ニ通ゼサル旨ヲ以テ固辭シ、官相ナレバ其一端ハ知了スル故ヲ以テ就任ヲ受諾シタル爲湯淺官内大臣内大臣ニ轉ジ其後任トシテ松平恒雄氏ノ官内大臣就任ヲ見ルニ至レリ。

又事件ノ後ノ首相ニハ軍部ノ專横ニ煩ハサルコトナク西園寺公ノ

行動シタリ。而シテ近衛公ハ理想主義者ニシテ木戸侯ハ現實主義者ト稱ス可ク、其判斷ハ冷靜ニシテ感情ニヨリ動搖スルコトナク極メテ正鵠ヲ得、又實行ニ際シテハ熟慮斷行スル傾向ヲ有セリ以上ノ點ニ關シテハ木戸侯ハ四國寺公同様憲法尊重、國際平和維持ヲ念トシテ多年内大臣ノ職ニ在リタル牧野伸顯伯ノ下ニ、又更ニ同伯ノ桂冠後西園寺公、牧野伯ト同様平和主義者、現狀維持派親英米派トシテ一九三六年二、二六事件ノ犠牲トナリタル齋藤實子ノ下ニ約六年ノ間内大臣秘書官長トシテ令名アリ、極メテ適任タルコトヲ認メラレタルニ依ルモ明ナリトス。

五、二。

二六事件ニ際シ齋藤内大臣ハ横死ヲ遂ゲ鈴木侍從長亦傷キ岡田總理大臣出仕シ得サルニ膺リ木戸侯ハ斯ル非常事態ニ對シ效果的ニ對抗スル爲ニ一木樞相、湯淺宮相ヲ出來ルカギリ援ケタリ而シテ木戸侯ハ齋藤内大臣ノ後任者トシテ當時英國駐日大使ヨリ歸朝シタル松平恒雄氏ヲ推挽スルコトヲ提案シタリ。

然レ共松平氏ハ多年國外ニ在リ、國內ノ政情ニ通ゼサル旨ヲ以テ固辭シ、官相ナレバ其一端ハ知了スル故ヲ以テ就任ヲ受諾シタル爲湯淺宮内大臣内大臣ニ轉ジ其後任トシテ松平恒雄氏ノ宮内大臣就任ヲ見ルニ至レリ。

又事件ノ後ノ首相ニハ軍部ノ專横ニ煩ハサルコトナク西園寺公ノ

奏請ニヨリ廣田弘毅氏が任命セラレタリ。

六、木戸幸一侯ガ内大臣ニ就任シタルハ一九四〇年（昭和十五年）六月ニシテ當時前内大臣湯茂倉平氏ハ數ヶ月前ヨリノ病氣ニ惱ミ到底常侍輔弼ノ大任ヲ果シ得ズトシテ辭意ヲ表明スルヤ、其ノ後任トシテ候補者ニ擧ゲラレタルハ近衛公、平沼男、若槻男、木戸侯ナリシモ、其職務ノ關係上松平恒雄宮相ハ湯茂内大臣、西園寺公望公、米内首相等所謂平和主義者、文治派、親英米派ト稱セラレ、人物ノ一致セル意見ニ基キ、木戸侯ヲ推薦スルニ決定セリ。而シテ一九四〇年六月一日其就任ヲ見タリ。余及ビ推挽者ハ過去ニ於ケル内大臣秘書官長時代ノ實踐ニ兆シ同侯ノ抱懷セル主義、方針ガ平和尊重、憲法遵守、議會重視、諸外國トノ友好等ニアルコトヲ認メ居リタリ。

七、陛下ハ若年ニシテ攝政ニ續イテ即位セラレ極メテ國際平和ノ維持、憲法尊重ノ思想ヲ堅持セラレ、元老西園寺公及側近ノ重臣牧野伯ノ御輔導モ亦此思想ヲ基礎トシテ行ハレ、内大臣トシテノ木戸侯モ常ニ之等ノ思想ヲ體シテ輔弼シ奉リタルコトヲ候ハ屢々余ニ話サレタリ。コノ事ハ内閣更迭ニ際シ新内閣ノ首班者ニ對スル勅語中ニ殆ド常ニ憲法ノ條章ニ遵ヒ云々、又時ニ國際平和保持ヲ念ズル旨ノ勅語アルヲ見ルモ明ナルベシ。

然レ共日本軍部ノ勢力ハ制度的ニモ實際的ニモ頗ル強大ニシテ政
府ハ常ニ軍閥ニ強壓セラレテ滿洲事變以來數多ノ戦争ヲ行フニ至
レリ。然レ共陛下御自身ハ戦争ノ勃發ヲ遺憾トセラレ、常ニ戦争
ノ擴大ヲ防ガンガ爲御軫念達サレタリ。其一例トシテ支那事變中
太平洋戦争勃發ノ前年、一九四〇年（昭和十五年）一月ノ御歌會
始ノ御製

西東むつみかわして榮ゆかむ世をこそ祈れ年のはじめに

トアルヲ見ルモ明瞭ナリ。

而シテ余ハ侯ト屢々會談シタルガヨリ木戸侯ノ意見モ亦同様ナル
コトヲ知レリ。若シ萬一内大臣トシテノ同侯ノ考ヘ方ガ陛下ノ御
意思ト相格アランカ、事經ニ歴々衝突ヲ生ジ、陛下ニ對スル職責
ハ圓滿ニ遂行シ得サル可ク、内大臣ノ職務ノ性質上其職ニ留マル
コトヲ得サリシ筈ナリ。事實木戸侯ニ對スル陛下ノ御親任ハ頗ル
敦厚ニシテ殆ンド毎日、時ニハ一日數回御召アリ尙種々御談話ア
リタルニ依ルモ明ナリ。

八、内大臣ノ職ハ明治ノ初年明治維新ノ功臣三條實美公ノ爲ニ設置
セラレタルニ由來ス。

其職稱ノ狀況ヲ余ガ實際ニ見聞シタル處ニヨリ述ブレバ、内大臣

ハ常ニ側近ニ在リテ情報資料ヲ蒐集シテ陛下ノ御參考ニ供スルコト、又御諮問例ヘバ上奏者同ノ奏上ノ順違ヒアリタル場合誰々ヲ召サレ御確メ可然ト奉答スル等御諮問ニ答ヘ、又陛下ノ御意思ヲ國務大臣等外部ノモノニ傳達シ外部ヨリノ上奏ヲ傳達言上スル等受動的ノモノナリ。又内大臣ハ内閣交送ノ場合ニ於ケル後継内閣首班者推視ニ關シテ重臣ノ意見ヲ考トセル後陛下問ニ奉答スル慣習ガ存ス。從ツテ陛下ニ對スル内大臣ノ言上ハ特ニ上奏トカ奏上トカ他ノ國務大臣等ノ場合ニ於ケル如ク角立タルモノニ非ズシテ全ク普通ノ對談ノ形式ニ於テ行ハル、ヲ常トセリ

内大臣ハ國務大臣、宮内大臣ノ奏上スル國務、官務ノ内容ヲ一統御部ノコトハ獨立シ内大臣ハ全然關與セズ一知リテ常ニ清浄ヲ熟知スルコトガ職務ナリ、陛下ノ御了解ト言上者ノ意思トヲ「アイデンチファイ」スルコトハ國務、官務ノ遂行上必要ナリ。爲ニ國務入臣、宮内大臣ハ上奏ノ都度其内容ヲ内大臣ニ知了セシムル手段ニ出ヅルヲ常トシタリ。爲ニ内大臣ハ凡テ國務、官務ニ干與スル如キ感ヲ呈スルモ、帝國憲法及目内省官制ノ夫々ノ成文規定ニ據リ、輔弼ノ責ニ任ズル國務大臣、宮内大臣ノ夫々ノ職務トハ全ク其性質及效果ヲ異ニシ、内大臣ノ國務關係事項、又ハ官務關係事項ニ就キテノ奉答、或ハ意見ノ目上ハ陛下ノ御心算ヘ御參考タ

ルニ止マルモノニシテ、即チアグ迄受動的ノモノナルコトハ幾記
ノ如シ。陛下ハ四國寺公、牧野伯等ノ進言ヲ念トセラレ、常ニ各
官ニ對スルヤ職務權限ノ範圍ニ關シテハ嚴ニ其限界ヲ恪守セラレ
政務、軍務、官務ヲ分別セララルヤ必ズ國務大臣、參謀總長、軍令
部總長、宮内大臣等々ノ輔弼ノ責任者ノ進言ヲ待タレ、其ノ進
言ハ成規ノ手續方法ヲ經テ決定成立シタルモノナルトキハ假令其
進言ガ陛下ノ御意思ニ則ハサル場合ト雖モ國家存亡ノ場合ノ異例
トシテ今次終戰當時ノ編斷アリタルコトノ外ハ、之ヲ拒否シ又ハ
之ニ拘ヒ御自身ノ御意見ヲ貫徹セラル、ガ如キコトハ殆ドナカリ
シト欲知ス。此點ヨリ考フルモノ内大臣ガ其輔弼ニヨリ現實ノ國務
國策ヲ左右シタル如キコトハ皆無ナリト余ハ斷ズルコトヲ得ベシ
九、由來陛下及ビ木戸侯ガ常ニ平和維持ニ御珍念アリ從ツテ開戰前
戰争繼續中ニモ常ニ之ヲ御祈念アリタルコトヲ少シク委細ニ述ブ
レバ、其ノ一ハ東條内閣ノ成立ナリ。即東條内閣組織ノ大命ヲ下
サレタルハ陛下及ビ木戸侯ガ一九四一年（昭和十六年）九月六日
ノ開戰ノ決意ヲ定メタル御前會議（此會議ノ席上ニ於テモ陛下ハ
明治天皇ノ「四方ノ海」ノ御歌ヲ御朗讀アリ。平和ノ御希望アラ
セラル、コトヲ明カニセラレタリ。一ノ決定ヲ白紙ニ返シ最後ノ
努力ヲ試ム爲ニ行ハレタルモノナリ。

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トシテ今次終戰當時ノ臨時アリタルコトノ外ハ、之ヲ拒否シ又ハ
之ニ對ヒ御自身ノ御意見ヲ貫徹セラル、ガ如キコトハ殆ドナカリ
シト承知ス。此點ヨリ考フルモノ大臣ガ其輔弼ニヨリ現實ノ國務
國策ヲ左右シタル如キコトハ皆無ナリト余ハ斷ズルコトヲ希ベシ
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努力ヲ試ム爲ニ行ハレタルモノナリ。

余ハ拜謁ノ際（一九四一年（昭和十六年）十月十七日ノコトニツ
 キ木戸ガ以下ノ如キ華客ヲ爲シタルコトヲ陛下ヨリ拜聞セリ。
 即右會議ヲ白紙ニ返ス爲ニハ九月六日ノ會議ニ出席シ事情ヲ知リ
 外交ニ依リ日米國交ヲ調整シ戰爭ヲ回避シタル場合ニ戰爭ヲ主張
 スル中堅層ヲ抑フル勢力ヲ有シ、戰爭ニ反對スル海軍ノ意見
 ヲ充分考慮スル者ヲ必要トセリ。ソノ結果上記ノ諸條件ヲ満たス
 モノトシテ東條ニ組閣ノ大命ガ陛下アレ又東條ハ組閣ニ際シ陛下
 ガ條件ヲ御指示セバ其趣旨ヲ体シ陸軍ヲ抑ヘ顧問ニ事ヲ選ビ得ベシトノ考慮ヲ下
 任命セラレタルモノナリ從ツテ其ノ組閣ニ同意シ陛下ハ憲法ヲ遵守スルコト、
 海軍ノ協力ヲ一層密ニスルコト、時局極メテ重大ナル事態ニ直面
 セルモノト思料スル（九月六日御前會議ノ決定ヲ白紙ニ返シテ平
 和トナル態度力盡力セヨトノ意味ナルコトヲ陛下ノ御意ヲ達シ木
 戸内大臣ハ東條總理大臣及川海軍大臣ニ伝明ス。一言ノ初語
 アリ。
 其二ハ開戦ニ際シ東條首相ニ對シ英國ト交戦スルコトハ斷然ノ思
 アリト御物語アリ。又開戦ノ酬答ニ「皇族ノ意ナランヤ」ノ文言
 アリ。其ノ三八戰爭中歴代ノ内閣ガ國民ヲ鼓舞激勵ノ爲詔書ヲ賜
 ハランコトヲ顧出タルニ對シ、此ノ如キ詔書ニハ速カニ平和ニ復
 ルベキ旨ヲ述ブルコトヲ待ス。平和ヲ常ニ念願スル皇室ノ傳統ニ

反シ戦争ヲ謳ハシ侵略ヲ認ムルコトナルベキヲ以テ之ヲ認メ得
 ズトシテ御許容ナカリシ等ノ事實アリ。
 而シテ此等全テハ孰レモ木戸内大臣ニ對シ御談話アリ。
 尙又終戦ニ際シ閣内重臣統帥部ノ意見實否兩論ニ分レ紛糾シ遂ニ
 編斷ニ依ツテ決定ヲ見タリ。其間不戸内大臣ガ陛下ニ拜謁シ平和
 促進ニ懸命ノ努力ヲ傾注シタルコトハ拜謁一日數回ニ及ビ、終戦
 後發表セラレタル各遺ノ文書ニヨリテモ明カナルベシ。
 要スルニ木戸内大臣ガ陛下ノ御意ヲ達シタルハ上記ノ如シ。自己
 ノ意見トシテモ戦争前ニ於テハ之ガ同意ニ盡力シ、開戦後ハ之ガ
 速力ナル終戦ニ盡力シタルコトハ私ハ日常木戸侯トノ會談及ビ行
 動ヨリ明瞭ニ認メ得タリ。
 十、然ラバ終戦ハ編斷ニヨリ決定シ得タルニ拘ラズ何故開戦ノ際又
 戦争山斷乎タル編斷ニヨリ事ヲ決シ戦争ヲ回避セザリシカラ疑フ
 モノアルベキモ、由來陛下ハ立憲君主トシテ憲法上ノ國家機密ト
 シテ其實ニ任ズル戦ニアルモノガ一度決定シテ成規ノ手續方法ヲ
 爲シテ上奏裁可ヲ仰ギ來リシトキハ敢テ御自身ノ意見ガ反對ナル
 場合ニ於テモ自意ヲ貫徹セララルル如キコトノ出來ザルコトハ既ニ
 述べタル如クニシテ、東條内閣ヲ成立セシメ九月六日ノ決定ヲ日
 紙ニ掲シ、更ニ平和ヲ求ムルコトヲ協議セシメラレタルハ戦後ノ

許サレタル努力ニシテ當時若シ強テ開戦ヲ拒否セラレンカ、國ニ
海ニ多年練磨セル軍隊ハ手ヲ措イテ米國ニ屈伏スルコトナリ、
國內ノ輿論ハ沸騰シテ「クーデター」ヲ惹起シ其結果亦計リ知ル
ベカラサルモノト陛下始メ木戸侯及ビ吾々側近者ニハ思量セラレ
タリ。又戰爭中平和備足ノ方法ノ探ラレサリシハ、國際信義上一
九四一年（昭和十六年）十二月成立セル日獨伊三國單獨不締和條
約ニ裏セラレ、獨伊兩國ノ潰滅迄其ノ手段ヲ探リ得サリシモノナ
リ。然ルニ既ニ獨伊兩國敗レ條約ヲ守ルベキ義務ナク、一方空
變ハ日ト共ニ激烈ニシテ敵軍ノ本土上陸ハ目捷ノ間ニアリ、加モ
國內ノ防禦ハ兎成セズ國民ノ休戚到底放置スベカラサルモノアリ
反對意見ノ關係ヲ含ム富路者ノ意見ハ紛糾シテ一スル所ヲ見ズ。
此所ニ於テ陛下ハ眞智ト憲法ニ反セル手段ヲ採用セラレ遂ニ編斷
ニ依リ平和恢復催促ヲ強行セラレタリ。
而シテ此ノ重大問題ニ於テ木戸内大臣ノ意向ハ陛下ノ御方針ト完
全ニ一致セルモノナリ。

十一、太平洋戰爭中木戸内大臣ガ重臣ノ陛下ニ拜謁シ意見ヲ申上ル
コトヲ阻止シタリトノ風説ガ一部ニ傳ヘラルルヲ耳ニシタルモ寧
實ニ反ス。
陛下ニ對スル拜謁ノ手續ハ余ガ次長タリシ侍從職ノ管掌スル事ニ

シテ拜謁ノ願出ハ其關係筋ヨリ侍從職ニ申出アリ、侍從ニ於テハ
 此旨ヲ侍從長ニ傳ヘ其ノ承認ヲ得テ拜謁願出ノ事實ヲ陛下ニ言上
 シ其ノ御意ヲ得、右決定後拜謁ノ人名、時日ヲ内大臣府へ通知
 スルヲ常トセリ。而シテ拜謁者ノ案内其他取扱ハ侍從職ノ掌理ス
 ルコトナリ。概メテ稀ニ異例トシテ内大臣ガ拜謁ノ際某ノ拜謁ヲ
 要ストシテ御認許ヲ得ルコトアルモ、其際ニ於テモ必ず其旨ヲ侍
 從長ニ通達シ來リ、拜謁ノ案内其他一切ノ取計ハ侍從職ニ於テ之
 ヲ行フコト既記ノ場合ト其ノ例ヲ異ニセズ。從ツテ若シ内大臣ガ
 拜謁ヲ阻止セントスルナラバ豫メ侍從長ト交渉シ其了解ヲ得ルカ
 又ハ事實無ニ事前ニ拜謁ナキ様侍從長へ申出ルニ非ズンバ其目的
 ヲ達スルコトヲ得ズ。然ルニ事實ニ於テ余ガ侍從次長在職中自身
 ノ關係セル限り左様ノコトアリタルヲ知ラズ。
 侍從三ハカツテ太戸侯ガ陛下ニ拜謁ヲ願出タル者ヲ阻止スルコト
 ヲ要シタルコトナシト余ニ語リタリ。
 加モ一方昭和十六年以降大臣禮遇者ハ定例的ニ御陪食拜謁ノ機ア
 リ。而シテ近衛公ノ如キハ舊ニ前定禮遇者タル而已ナラズ五攝家ノ
 一人トシテ屢々御陪食拜謁ノ儀アリタリ。

ref uoo 2248

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）二月二十一日

於極東國際軍事裁判所

供出者 廣 崎 忠 隆

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ
明シマス

同日於同所

立會人 穗 積 重 威

ref Doc #2248

宣
誓
書

良心ニ従ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ欺秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコト
ヲ誓フ

(署名)
孫印
廣幡忠隆

not used

Def. Doc. # 2248

ERRATA SHEET

正 誤 表

辨證側文書第二二四八號

展幡忠隆供述書

十頁 自十二行一至十三行

左記の如く日本文訂正のこと

鈴木首相ハ尋常ノ重大ナルニ鑑ミ陛下ノ御聖断ヲ仰ギタリ
此所ニ於テ陛下ハ典例ノ場合トシテ慣例ヲ離ラレテ戰國ヲ終止シテ
平和ヲ恢復スルコトヲ御自ラ決定セラレタリ。